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Reagan Says U.S. Awaits Soviet Reply On Talks in March

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday that the United States has asked the Soviet Union for a meeting in Geneva early in March to begin a new round of arms control talks. But, so far, he said, "we just have not heard back."

In an interview with The Associated Press, Mr. Reagan said he had no reason to think that there was any problem in setting a time and place for the talks, which the two countries agreed to earlier this month.

Mr. Reagan said, in disclosing the U.S. proposal: "Obviously, if there is some reason that's not satisfactory to them, we'll continue trying to find a date."

Earlier this month, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko met in Geneva and agreed to resume discussions on reducing intermediate and long-range nuclear weapons and to begin talks on preventing arms races in space. But the date and place for the talks was to be determined later, preferably within a month.

"We're still in that single month," Mr. Reagan said. "So I don't think that this is much foot-dragging. We have only recently settled on a date that we thought would be satisfactory to us."

Chernenko Statement

President Konstantin U. Chernenko said Wednesday that the Soviet Union would take a constructive approach at new arms talks and called for more international campaigns against nuclear weapons. Reuters reported from Moscow.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda, meanwhile, said there was a rift between Washington and Western Europe over the talks on nuclear and space weapons.

Western diplomats saw the Pravda article and Mr. Chernenko's remarks, contained in a message that the news agency Tass was addressed to a Moscow peace conference, as part of a renewed campaign to influence Western public opinion.

Mr. Chernenko, who has not

been seen in public since Dec. 27, said that Moscow would conduct the new negotiations in a "businesslike and constructive manner."

The diplomats said the message served to keep the 73-year-old leader's name prominent during his absence. Soviet officials have confirmed that his health prompted the Warsaw Pact to cancel a summit meeting set for Jan. 14 in Bulgaria.

"Let us hope the United States will also adopt an upright and responsible approach," Mr. Chernenko said. It was his first reference to the accord to resume talks.

Mr. Reagan said Tuesday that Washington approached the talks with the "utmost seriousness" and was determined to reach "a good agreement."

Speaking after he met with his new team of arms negotiators, Mr. Reagan said the United States would put forward concrete ideas when talks resumed.

Mr. Chernenko, in his message, said the "mass anti-war movement" had grown in recent years. "This instills confidence in the people and calls for even more vigorous, purposeful and cohesive actions against the war danger."

No independent anti-nuclear campaign exists in the Soviet Union and official groups protest only against Western arms.

A top Pravda commentator, Valdim Nekrasov, said that there were signs of discord between Washington and European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization over the role they should play in the negotiating process.

Attempts to conceal the split showed that contradictions were growing in the alliance, he said, particularly over planned U.S. research on a space defense system.

Diplomats said the article and Mr. Chernenko's remarks were apparently aimed at raising emotions in the West over space weapons and driving a wedge between Western Europe and the United States.

They noted that the Kremlin mounted a similar campaign before NATO's deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 nuclear missiles in Europe in 1983. The deployment went ahead, prompting Moscow to walk out of nuclear arms talks.

West Fears That M'Bow May Take U.S. to Court

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

PARIS — Western members of UNESCO have expressed concern that its director-general, Amadou M'Bow, may go to the World Court to settle a budget dispute with the United States.

Representatives of these countries agreed Tuesday at a meeting attended by U.S. observers, that taking the dispute before the court, known formally as the International Court of Justice, would divide and considerably damage UNESCO.

The Reagan administration, dissatisfied with UNESCO's political positions and administrative procedures, withdrew from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on Dec.

31. But Mr. M'Bow has said Washington still might be liable for its share of this year's UNESCO budget and has warned that he might go to the World Court if the United States does not pay.

Washington had been UNESCO's largest funder, contributing about 25 percent of the budget.

Mr. M'Bow's argument has been that, since UNESCO's budget for 1984 and 1985 is voted as a lump sum, the United States remains legally obligated to pay its share for 1985, roughly \$47 million.

Tuesday's meeting brought together representatives of the 24 industrial democracies, including Japan, that make up the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Officials at the meeting said they believed that Mr. M'Bow, a Swiss-German, was hoping to persuade the Soviet Union, its allies and Third World nations, which have a majority on UNESCO's executive board, to vote at a meeting here next month to take the United States before the court. Mr. M'Bow has sent four aides to governments around the world to seek their backing.

A recently appointed spokesman for Mr. M'Bow, Gérard Bolla of Switzerland, confirmed that the question would be discussed by the executive board next month. But he declined to comment on Mr. M'Bow's views.

Lords Telecast Is Interrupted By Protesters

Reuters

LONDON — About 20 supporters of Britain's striking coal miners interrupted Wednesday's first televised debate in the House of Lords, but the protest was frustrated by a ban on coverage of demonstrations.

Television cameras remained fixed on the floor of the house as demonstrators, wearing "coal not dole" badges, were hustled from the public gallery by parliamentary officers.

The ban on covering demonstrations was among the few ground rules governing the start of a six-month experiment in televising

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



FROZEN SHUTTLE — A technician checks an ice-covered switchbox on the launchpad of the space shuttle

Discovery at Cape Canaveral, Florida. Freezing weather postponed Wednesday's scheduled liftoff. Page 2.

U.S. Farm Bill Calls for 'Revolutionary' Changes

By Seth S. King
New York Times Service

competitive in world markets. This

will

visions have cost the taxpayers \$10 billion to \$19 billion a year over the past three years.

Nearly all the administration's proposals would reduce or eliminate farm aid programs that Congress has cherished and protected since the 1930s. In the past three years many of these proposals have been tried on Congress, with little success.

Thirdly, the plan would also decrease the size of U.S. government-held surpluses of grain and cotton. The federal government, by keeping U.S. grain in storage and off the market, helps shore up foreign grain prices. A reduction in these stockpiles would mean more U.S. grain and cotton on world markets, forcing lower prices for foreign-produced grain and cotton.

These wide differences in posi-

tions, with a farm recession con-

tinuing and a midterm election

ahead next year, preage an emo-

tional struggle in Congress that could last all year.

Congress faces a divisive struggle

in writing the new act because few

of the people concerned, from farm

lobbyists to the Reagan adminis-

tration, can agree on which parts

ought to be changed or on who

should make sacrifices.

Many of the powerful farm com-

modity associations, which are

among the most generous contribu-

tors to congressional election cam-

paigns, say they may have to accept

some compromises in a new farm

bill if they are to head off another

attack by urban congressmen.

best, the coming battle will end with the same basic mechanisms in place but with gradual reductions in the subsidy and loan rates.

The administration's proposal will include an annual limit of \$20,000 on the amount of subsidy payments per farm beginning next year and reduce this to \$10,000 by 1988. The limit now is \$50,000.

The agriculture secretary said the administration would not seek additional authority to subsidize American farm exports. But its new bill will authorize retaliation against countries that subsidize their own crop exports, he added.

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Manila Charges General, 25 in Aquino Slaying

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

MANILA — The Philippine government Wednesday charged the chief of staff of the armed forces, General Fabian C. Ver, and 25 other persons with being involved in a conspiracy to murder an opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

Warrants for the arrest of all three of them were issued Thursday morning.

The case now goes before a special three-judge court, which typically tries government officials, and could linger there for years, legal experts said.

The defendants will be tried for their alleged part in the murder of Mr. Aquino and on a second count of killing Rolando Galman, whom the military claimed was Mr. Aquino's killer. Both men were shot to death at Manila's international airport on Aug. 21, 1983, as Mr. Aquino was returning home from three years of self-exile in the United States.

[After learning of the charges, General Ver said he "was prepared for this, like a good soldier." The Associated Press reported.]

[No, I am not worried, I have faith in the judicial processes.] General Ver said in a telephone interview from his quarters in the presidential palace. He sounded at ease as he answered questions without hesitation, occasionally laughing. The Associated Press said.]

The government prosecutors found that the level of culpability varied among the 26 charged. Major General Prospero A. Olivas, the chief of the constabulary for Metropolitan Manila, General Ver and six others were names as accessories in the plot.

As accessories, explained the chief prosecutor, Bernardo Fernandez, they did not participate in the conspiracy. But they had knowledge of the plot and attempted to we saw it.

The military had claimed that Mr. Galman was a lone gunman. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Ingredients Seem Present for an Upheaval in South Lebanon

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

SIDON, Lebanon — Four hours before the walls around him exploded in a shower of concrete, plaster and glass, Mustafa Saad sat at his desk, a smiling, confident man of 33 planning for the day when the military occupation of his city will end.

That day is expected to be Feb. 18, the date Israel has set to complete the first stage in its planned three-stage withdrawal from southern Lebanon. For the first time in more than two and a half years, Sidon and the surrounding area will be free of the Israeli Army, the de facto government here during that time.

But in a reminder of the violence that has seemed to follow the Israeli into Lebanon and on their way out, a car-bomb explosion Monday tore away the front of the five-story apartment building where Mr. Saad lived, killing two men and injuring more than 30 people. Mr. Saad, critically injured and reportedly in danger of losing his sight, was flown to Paris on Tuesday and then to Boston on Wednesday for emergency treatment.

His wife, who was also injured, is with him. Their 11-year-old daughter is in Beirut, reportedly in a critical condition.

Mr. Saad, the son of a slain Lebanese politician, is a Sunni Moslem and one of the most important men in Sidon. He was deeply involved in planning for the transition from the Israeli occupation and efforts to prevent the violence that has occurred as Israeli forces have withdrawn from other parts of Lebanon.

We are being very careful not to

there be a chance for bad things to happen, he said. "But we don't know what the Israelis are planning."

Many Lebanese, including the government in Beirut, were quick to blame the Israelis, rather than one of Lebanon's own rival sectarian militias, for Monday's bombing.

An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman called the Lebanese government's charge "irresponsible" and "a lie."

There was a general strike in Sidon, and strikes elsewhere in southern Lebanon on Tuesday to protest the bomb attack on Mr. Saad. Shops were closed, few people were on the streets of the city, and the normally congested coastal highway was relatively free of traffic.

The bombing could be just another violent episode in Lebanon's tormented history, or it could mark the beginning of the ordeal of Sidon. That is what Mr. Saad and others here said they hoped to avoid.

When the Israelis end the first stage of their pullout next month, they do not want to see a repetition of the bitter sectarian fighting that followed Israel's pullout in 1983 from the Chouf mountains, east of Beirut.

Certainly all the elements for an explosion are present in the area the Israelis are to evacuate next. North of the present Israeli line on the Awali River, there are Christian

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INSIDE

Knowledge of geography in the United States among college students has plummeted, a survey indicates.

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James Beard, the culinary expert, is dead at 81.

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Saboteurs in New Caledonia Attack Another Nickel Mine

Reuters

NOUMEA, New Caledonia — Saboteurs raided a major nickel mine in this French Pacific territory, officials said Wednesday. It was the second attack in a week on a mine in the territory, which contains one-third of the world's nickel deposits.

Police said the raids did not appear to be the work of militant Melanesians who want an immediate end to 131 years of French rule. The Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, which represents the Melanesians, denied responsibility for the first raid.

Police believe the attacks, which have caused an estimated \$5 million in damage, may have been carried out by a rightist group concerned over French moves to make the territory independent.

The owner of the mines, Société Nickel, said the raids appeared to be carried out by a "well-organized commando group with knowledge of the place and machinery."

In the latest raid, the attackers got past security guards at a complex at Kouaoua, on the east coast. They smashed equipment, drained oil from engines and damaged 21 trucks and three loaders that carry ore, the company said.

In a similar raid Sunday at Thio, six trucks were destroyed and a control panel in a mine was blown up.

Edgard Pisani, the French envoy handling negotiations between white settlers and the Melanesians, called the raid "part of a spiral of violence in the territory."

The island has been under a state of emergency since Jan. 12, after 19 people died in violence between the white settlers and the Kanaks, who launched a campaign for independence in November.

Nickel makes up 90 percent of the territory's exports and brings in about \$300 million a year. The nickel boom of the 1960s brought thousands of settlers to New Caledonia from France and other Pacific states, leaving the Kanaks a minority in the territory's 145,000 population.

The mine at Thio is expected to be shut down for up to four weeks, officials said. The Kouaoua mine will be working again soon, they said, but will be producing a reduced amount of ore.

In Paris, meanwhile, supporters and opponents of independence for New Caledonia hardened their positions Wednesday as the French government moved toward extending the state of emergency until June 30.

Dick Ukeiwe, head of the territorial government in Nouméa, said he would urge a relaxation of the emergency because it was interfering with the territory's economy.

Mr. Ukeiwe arrived in Paris on Wednesday to take part in the debate, which Prime Minister Laurent Fabius was scheduled to open in the day.

His political rival, Jean-Marie Tjibaou, who heads the Kanak independence movement, flew to Paris on Tuesday but Mr. Ukeiwe said he had no plans to meet him. He described Mr. Tjibaou as "an outlaw."

Mr. Tjibaou, who set up a rival provisional government on Dec. 1, hoped to meet with French opposition leaders but they refused to see him, reportedly at Mr. Ukeiwe's request.

Late in the day, Mr. Tjibaou was forced to leave the National Assembly when the conservative opposition objected to his presence during the debate on extending a state of emergency in the territory.

In a dramatic start to what was clearly going to be a stormy debate, Claude Laroche, floor leader of the Rally for the Republic party, said that the presence in the assembly of "a man who has put himself outside the law" was intolerable.

Mr. Larache contended that Mr. Tjibaou had violated Article 86 of the French penal code, which carries a sentence of life imprisonment for sedition and undermining the integrity of French territory.

At that point, Mr. Tjibaou rose and left the building. As he was leaving, he told reporters: "I didn't know we were so important."

Earlier, Mr. Tjibaou said his movement would demand changes in the draft of an independence statute proposed by Mr. Pisani. The draft provides for continued French control over an independent New Caledonia's foreign relations and defense.

"One cannot say one is independent if, a priori, certain powers are withheld from us," Mr. Tjibaou said. "If the French government will not give us foreign affairs, if the government insists on keeping military defense forever."

Cold in U.S. Kills 145, Delays Shuttle

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A cold wave enveloping the eastern United States has killed 145 people, postponed the first classified flight of the U.S. space shuttle and damaged up to nine-tenths of Florida's orange and grapefruit crop.

On Wednesday, the third day of snow and sub-freezing weather, shelters for homeless people remained crowded from Florida to New York, although temperatures warmed somewhat in the north.

New York City officials said that more than 19,000 people, the most since the Depression, were crowding city shelters at night.

Mayor Edward I. Koch announced Tuesday that New York police would take people, even against their will, from the streets to shelters or hospitals on nights when the temperature fell to 5 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 15 degrees centigrade) or lower.

The cold wave reached the

southeastern United States on Wednesday, with record low temperatures for the date posted in North Carolina; 16 in Tennessee; 14 in Florida; 10 in Michigan; 9 in Pennsylvania; 8 each in Texas, Georgia and Illinois; 7 in South Carolina; 6 each in Ohio and Indiana; 5 each in Oklahoma and New York; 3 each in Louisiana, Virginia, Kentucky, Minnesota and West Virginia; 2 each in Alabama and New Jersey; and 1 each in Maryland, the District of Columbia and Mississippi.

At Cape Canaveral, Florida, the cold forced a 24-hour delay in Wednesday's scheduled liftoff of the space shuttle Discovery on its first military mission.

Florida state officials said that two days of record-breaking cold had damaged nine-tenths of Florida's orange and grapefruit crops. They called it one of the most widespread blows to the industry in its history. (AP, NYT, WP)

Cholera Killing Refugees in Ethiopia

United Press International

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — An outbreak of cholera is killing up to 60 people a day in a camp for famine refugees and might spread to southern relocation camps where hundreds of thousands of people would be threatened, relief officials said Wednesday.

The officials said the disease could hamper Ethiopia's goal of relocating almost two million people from the northern areas plagued by famine to more fertile areas in the south.

"If cholera shows up in the southern relocation camps as we fear it might," one aid official said, "the entire resettlement program

would have to halt at least temporarily."

A relief worker said that as many as 60 people per day were dying from cholera at the Harbo famine camp near Kambolcha in Wollo province, about 150 miles (240 kilometers) northeast of Addis Ababa. Cholera is spread rapidly by contaminated water.

In London, The Times newspaper reported that 529 of the 5,200 refugees at Harbo are afflicted by the intestinal disease, which is characterized by severe diarrhea and vomiting. Without treatment it can be fatal within seven days, according to doctors.

In recent days the death rate

jumped from 14 people a day to 52, The Times said.

One diplomat said the Ethiopian government has been reluctant to acknowledge the cholera outbreak because it would be forced to halt the resettlement program, which is now in full swing.

"It has taken them a long time to get the program off the ground," the diplomat said, "and they would prefer to continue even with a potential health risk."

The disease also is reported in 10 other camps in the Wollo region, as well as in Sidamo province, far to the south of Addis Ababa. The Times said.

(Continued from Page 1)
hired by Communists, who shot the opposition leader, but Mr. Galmar apparently was brought to the airport by the military and shot to death by soldiers.

Members of opposition parties welcomed the indictments, but reiterated their long-held belief that Mr. Marcos was behind the plot.

"We're on third base now," said Aquino Aquino, brother of the slain man. "But what is missing is the mastermind."

This is it for Ver; his military career is over," a diplomat said.

The acting chief of staff is General Fidel V. Ramos, 56, a West Point graduate with a reputation for professionalism and integrity. Since October, he has made some reforms in the military, such as cracking down hard on the abuse of civilians and shuffling entrenched officers to new posts.

Throughout the 11-month investigation by the independent panel and the subsequent review by the government prosecutors, no evidence was submitted linking either President Marcos or Imelda R. Marcos, his wife, to the plot.

The greatest significance to the indictments will be on the Philippine military, according to foreign diplomats. Since he was named in October's report, General Ver has been on a "temporary" leave of absence.

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(Continued from Page 1)

of the unions which call "most sensible, even if we do grumble."

To a visitor from Britain, when the wildcat strike and the slowdown are a key part of union tactics, the absence of such activity in West Germany is startling. By law, the West German unions are bound to ensure that their members fulfill their contractual obligations.

A complex system of worker councils, which exist at every level from the individual plant to huge conglomerates, is used to iron out disputes before they burst into flame.

Jörg Barczynski, the spokesman

at the union's national headquarters in Frankfurt, put IG Metall's case this way:

"More investment will not create more work, in the 1970s, the Social Democrats used to say, 'The profit of tomorrow and the jobs of the day after tomorrow.' But we found, as time went by, that most of the investment went into technological improvement, and the profit of today became the investment of tomorrow and the unemployed of the day after tomorrow. This world needs less and less working time to

produce the goods that people want, so the working must be spread around."

The government proposed to shorten workers' working life rather than their working week, through a system of early retirement that could have been repealed after four years. But the union persisted and eventually cracked the 40-hour barrier. It gained for its members a 38½-hour week with no loss in pay, to be organized flexibly. Some plants will grant more holidays, others may start later, finish earlier, and some may adopt yet another system.

Professor Bernd von Maydell of the University of Bonn, an expert on labor unions, says he sees IG Metall's achievement as a historic breakthrough, but warns that most companies will try to get more work out of the same work force to compensate for the change, many by making even larger investments in work-saving machinery.

In the Netherlands, where a somewhat similar agreement was reached, the unions in effect financed the change by forcing pay increases that they would otherwise have been expected to gain because

of inflation and increased productivity. IG Metall gave up only part of its raise, and hence the West German industries shared the cost of the shorter week.

It is too early to tell what the effect on efficiency in West Germany will be, but many Dutch business complain that the change has only driven more people into moonlighting to bolster their incomes and that it has caused chaos.

In a newspaper office, for example, the bookkeeper responsible for issuing cash advances is now absent half a day a week, so advances are mostly not issued then.

Still, that kind of development seems a long way off at Thyssen headquarters in Duisburg. Mr. Weis says the time will soon come when workers will want to recuperate some of the sacrifices they have made, now that the company has returned to profitability.

Asked how he will react, Mr. Wolke answers, "Our attitude will be positive, because we have to take into account the way in which the work force has helped."

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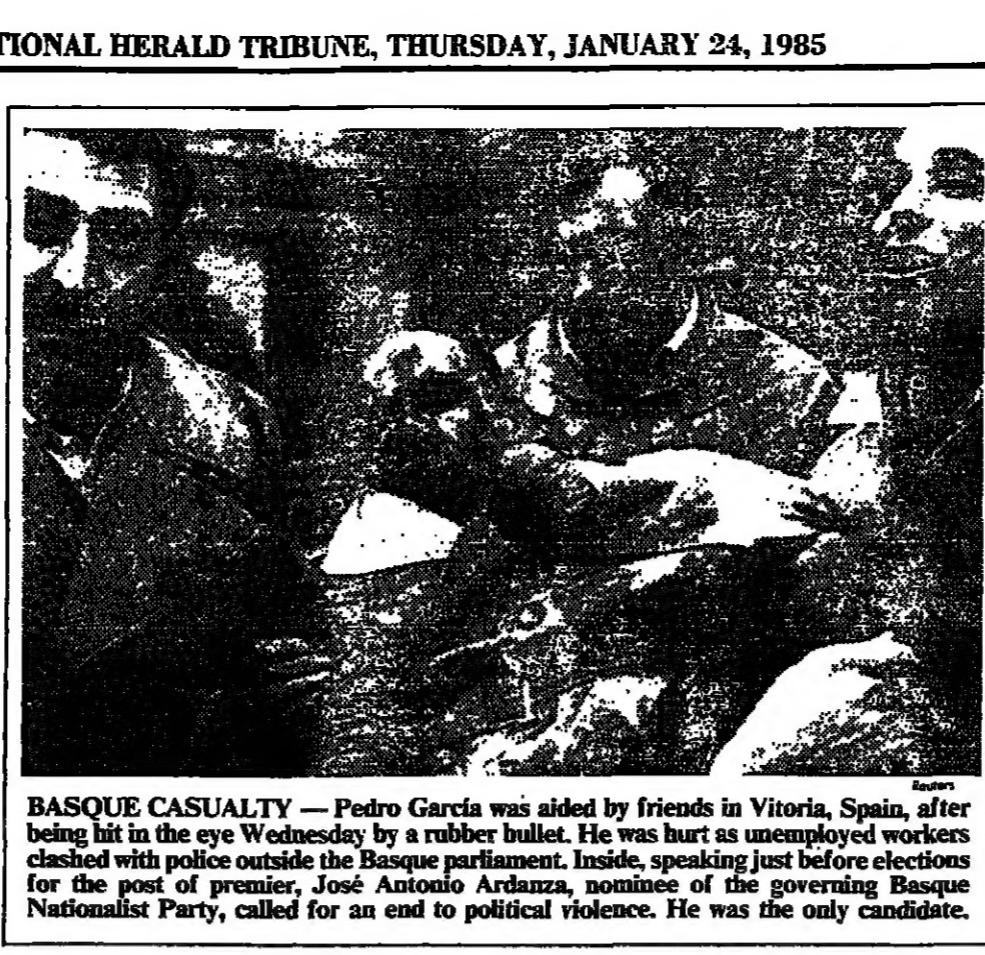
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WORLD BRIEFS

Pole Tells of Pope Plot; Denial Issued

TORUN, Poland (UPI) — A police general testified Wednesday at the trial of four security policemen accused of murdering a pro-Catholic priest that his agents thwarted an attempt to kill the pope during his visit in June 1983. The Polish government denied that the testimony of General Zenon Platek, 58, was true.

General Platek, who was the superior of the men on trial and who has been suspended, said that police officers made several arrests and confiscated weapons and explosives during the pope's visit. "There was a real chance of an assassination attempt on the pope," the general said. "We took special steps and arrested several people in possession of explosives and automatic weapons."

The Polish government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, denied the allegation. "There were no arrests or investigations carried out on armed groups or individuals before or during the pope's visit," he said. "The only incident concerned an Austrian who was turned back at the Polish border when he was found to be in possession of a high-precision rifle."

21 on U.S. Plane Killed in Honduras

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (Combined Dispatches) — A U.S. Air Force C-130 Hercules transport plane carrying 21 Americans crashed Tuesday off the northern coast of Honduras, U.S. officials said, and searchers continued Wednesday for traces of the craft.

Rescue teams searched the waters Wednesday off the Caribbean coast at Puerto Trujillo, about 150 miles (240 kilometers) northeast of Tegucigalpa, but efforts were hampered by bad weather and rough seas, officials said. The fate of the 21 aboard the plane, 16 soldiers and five crew members, was not known, a Honduran civil aviation official said.

The soldiers were en route from Howard Air Force base in Panama to Trujillo, on the northern Honduran coast, a Pentagon spokesman said. Although their mission was not disclosed, he said it was likely they were going to prepare for U.S.-Honduran military exercises code-named Big Pin 3, scheduled for March or April.

Meanwhile, a U.S. Navy A-3 reconnaissance plane with nine persons aboard disappeared off radar screens while approaching Guam on Wednesday and was believed to have gone down in the Pacific, navy sources said. (UPI, NYT)

Polish Diplomat Expelled by France

PARIS (UPI) — A Polish diplomat arrested for gathering information on French financing of the banned Solidarity union has been declared persona non grata by the French government, an Interior Ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

Stanislaw Janczak, 33, a Polish Embassy employee in Paris, was questioned by the French police Jan. 7 when he was found in possession of documents from groups that support Solidarity, the spokesman said.

He said the French Foreign Ministry declared Mr. Janczak persona non grata in France. He could not confirm whether he had already left France. The spokesman said Mr. Janczak was gathering information from French unions and the Committee for Co-operation with Solidarity, a group of Polish exiles that raise funds in foreign countries for Solidarity and other Polish dissident organizations.

Commonwealth Armed Force Urged

LONDON (Reuters) — Commonwealth legislators called Wednesday for the creation of the group's first defense force, composed of regional rapid deployment units, to help small countries defend themselves.

They recommended that Commonwealth countries in each region should contribute troops to a small, well-armed "ready reaction unit" that could be deployed at short notice to meet an external threat to any member. Creating a defense force would be a major change for the Commonwealth, a 49-nation group of former British colonies that serves as a forum for political and economic talks, but has no military role and is not an alliance.

The proposal was made in a report issued by a

O'Neill Pledges Vote on Reagan Program

By Gerald M. Boyd
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., says he will not attempt to block a vote on President Ronald Reagan's economic and budgetary proposals in recognition of the public mandate received by the president in his re-election.

The assurance Tuesday by the Massachusetts Democrat occurred as Senate Republican leaders indicated that their attempt to assemble a deficit-reducing package for next year had run into snags and would not be finished by the original target date of Feb. 1.

The leaders were trying to find a way to cut the deficit, now running at more than \$200 billion a year, to \$100 billion by 1988, a goal Mr. Reagan had abandoned.

One stumbling block, the Republicans said, was resistance to making deep cuts in the military spending levels Mr. Reagan is expected to propose.

Senate Republicans have also reported resistance within their ranks to an across-the-board freeze at

1985 levels that would include the military and Social Security. Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, the new chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, met Tuesday with Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger to urge him to agree to some further savings in the military budget.

Mr. O'Neill's comments Tuesday indicated that, whether or not the White House and the Senate reach a compromise, Mr. Reagan's budget would at least be voted on in the House, where Democrats are in the majority.

Representative O'Neill said he had given the assurance to Mr. Reagan at a bipartisan meeting the president called at the White House on the first day of his new term.

"I said to him, we can read," Mr. O'Neill said afterward. "You got 59 percent of the votes and there's no question in my 50 years of public life, I've never seen a man more popular than you are with the American people, and in view of that I want you to know that everything is on the table."

On reductions in Social Security, Mr. O'Neill echoed Mr. Reagan by saying, "You can be sure that Democrats are not going to cut Social Security as a whim of their own."

Meanwhile, several Senate Re-

publican leaders offered differing interpretations about the outlook for a deficit-reduction package.

Some senators said the confusion reflected the fact that the majority leader, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, and other Republicans were keeping their options open. They also said that Republicans have yet to sit down to decide where to reduce the budget.

Senator Bob Packwood of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said there were not enough votes yet for major reductions in the military budget because Republicans were reluctant to tamper with Mr. Reagan.

"In the few meetings I've been in with the president, he has all but indicated that if we send him a defense budget too low he will veto it and take it to the country," Senator Packwood said before a luncheon meeting of Senate Republicans. "At the moment, Republicans have no heart in the Senate for a knockdown, drag-out with the president over defense."

On reductions in Social Security,

Q: How Many U.S. Students Know Location of Amazon River? A: 27%

By Theodore Shabad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Name the country drained by the Amazon River, U.S. college students were asked in a 1980 survey, and 77.5 percent of them correctly said Brazil. The same question was posed last fall in statewide college exams in North Carolina, and only 27 percent of the students got it right.

The apparent deterioration of geographic knowledge evident in the North Carolina survey and in similar tests around the United States has prompted two professional organizations of U.S. geographers and educators to devise a set of guidelines for the teaching of geography in elementary and secondary schools.

The guidelines, just published by the National Council for Geographic Education at Western Illinois University in Macomb and by the Association of American Geographers in Washington, explain the nature of geographic inquiry and recommend a systematic learning sequence for use in a geography curriculum from kindergarten through the 12th grade.

In contrast to countries with national educational systems, geography does not fare well in the United States with its varying state standards and local school board control. Few schools offer separate courses in geography, the subject is fragmented in the educational process and what little teaching of map skills and geography occurs is often submerged in overall social studies.

Apart from an awareness of location on the earth's surface, the new guidelines emphasize the need for four other central themes in the classroom. They are the physical and human characteristics of areas and places, the relationship between man and the environment, the movement of people and goods on the earth and the ways in which regions are formed and change.

What made the North Carolina test unusual was its use of questions posed more than three decades earlier to allow comparison. "It was possible now to determine whether students today were more or less geographically sophisticated than their counterparts in 1950," the report said.

For comparison, the North Carolina educators

used a nationwide survey conducted in December 1950 by The New York Times among 4,752 college students in 42 colleges and universities. The results were reported on June 11, 1951, under the front-page headline, "U.S. College Students 'Flunk' in Knowledge of Geography."

The North Carolina exam, which involved 2,200 students in eight schools of the state's university system, used about 25 percent of the questions given in 1950. Others were no longer applicable because of changes in world geography.

When asked the approximate 1980 census population of the United States within a margin of error of five million, only 8.4 percent of North Carolina college students came close to the correct figure — 226 million, the report said. Answers ranged from 100,000 to 236 billion.

A sampling of questionnaires provided insight into students' confusion and disorder, the report said. When asked which states a person would drive through to get from Duluth to Seattle, one respondent recited the plaintive admission, "I have never honestly heard of Duluth." The answer: Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington.

The North Carolina geography professors hoped to learn whether students understood the concept of time on the earth's surface, and asked what time it might be in such places as Chicago, Denver, San Francisco and London when it was noon in Raleigh, North Carolina. Answers ranged around the clock and included anasperated "Who cares!"

When told to say where selected cities and rivers were to be found, replies placed Vladivostok in Germany, Lima in Italy, the Ganges in Brazil and the Amazon in Egypt, the examiners reported.

Closer to home, they found that one set of answers listed the "State of Atlanta" among North Carolina's neighbors and that students gave the population of their home state at anywhere from 25,000 to 250 million; it is about 6 million.

Seventy-one percent of the respondents said they never had reference to geography in elementary school; 65 percent never had a course in junior high school relating specifically to geography, and 73 percent had no geography in senior high school.

James Beard, Culinary Expert, Dies

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — James Beard, 81, one of America's best-known culinary experts and author of numerous cookbooks, died Wednesday in New York.

Among his dozen books were "The James Beard Cookbook," "American Cookery" and "Beard on Bread."

"Cook It Outdoors," which came out in 1941, is believed to have been the first book ever published about outdoor cooking.

As Oregon-born bachelor, Mr. Beard lived in New York's Greenwich Village in a house that served as residence, office and cooking school.

As a youth in Portland, Oregon, he was first influenced by the cooking of his British-born mother, who made skilled use of local produce.

At 19, he traveled to the West Indies and discovered the tropical marketplaces. The following year, 1923, he sampled the restaurants of Paris and London.

Mr. Beard returned to the United States to follow an acting career, appearing in some New York reviews.

customers of a kitchen designer in Portland.

In 1938 he opened a catering business, Hors d'Oeuvre Inc., in New York in partnership with William Rhode, who later became editor of Gourmet magazine. Mr. Beard's first book, "Hors d'Oeuvres and Canapes," appeared in 1940.

After a brief hitch in the army during World War II, Mr. Beard ran a dairy and vegetable farm in Pennsylvania and then joined the United Seamen's Service, opening clubs for merchant seamen in various countries until 1946.

After the war he was featured for two years on the first commercial food program televised in the United States, called "Elsie Presents," to identify it with the cow that was the symbol of its sponsor, Borden Co., makers of canned milk.

A bald and portly man, Mr. Beard had a deep, throaty chuckle and easy manner that convinced listeners that his food was fun to prepare and irresistible.

In his 1964 autobiography, "Delights and Prejudices," he wrote that the meals he prepared when he ate alone "would shock people with an Edwardian background, the seven-course-dinner set — and the nutrition experts as well."

Sir Arthur Bryant, 85, British Historian

LONDON (AP) — Sir Arthur Bryant, 85, the British historian, died Tuesday in Salisbury of cancer.

Organizing clerical workers at universities and in the private workplace has been discussed in the labor movement for years, but unions have accomplished little. In recent years, however, some unions have begun vigorous efforts to organize office workers, of whom 15 percent or less belong to unions.

Negotiators on both sides said

that they were confident a contract could be reached for those workers by Saturday's strike deadline. The union, the Federation of University Employees, said the average salary of the clerical workers will increase during the contract from \$13,318 to \$18,000.

The agreement, approved Tuesday night by a vote of 890-2, covers 2,600 employees and gives the labor movement a presence among office workers at a major American university. Yale still must reach a contract with 1,000 dining hall and maintenance workers.

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DOONESBURY

DUKE, I'D LIKE YOU'RE A GUY! YOU TO MEET YOU. ENDOCOT. NOT EVERYONE WOULD BE SUCH A GOOD SPORT!

HUH? HE DOESN'T WHAT MEAN ANYTHING. DO YOU THINK MR. MEAN?

WHAT? DUKE! WHAT?

UNH! MY HEART. THANKS. HEADS UP. IT'S SHOWTIME!

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	15.45	SKY TRAX 2
	16.30	SKY TRAX 3
	17.30	GREEN ACRES
	18.00	THE TONY BUNCH
	18.15	CHARLES ANGELS
	18.25	SKYWAVES
	20.15	THE UNTOUCHABLES
	21.05	THE TOMMY HUNTER SHOW
	22.05	SKY TRAX

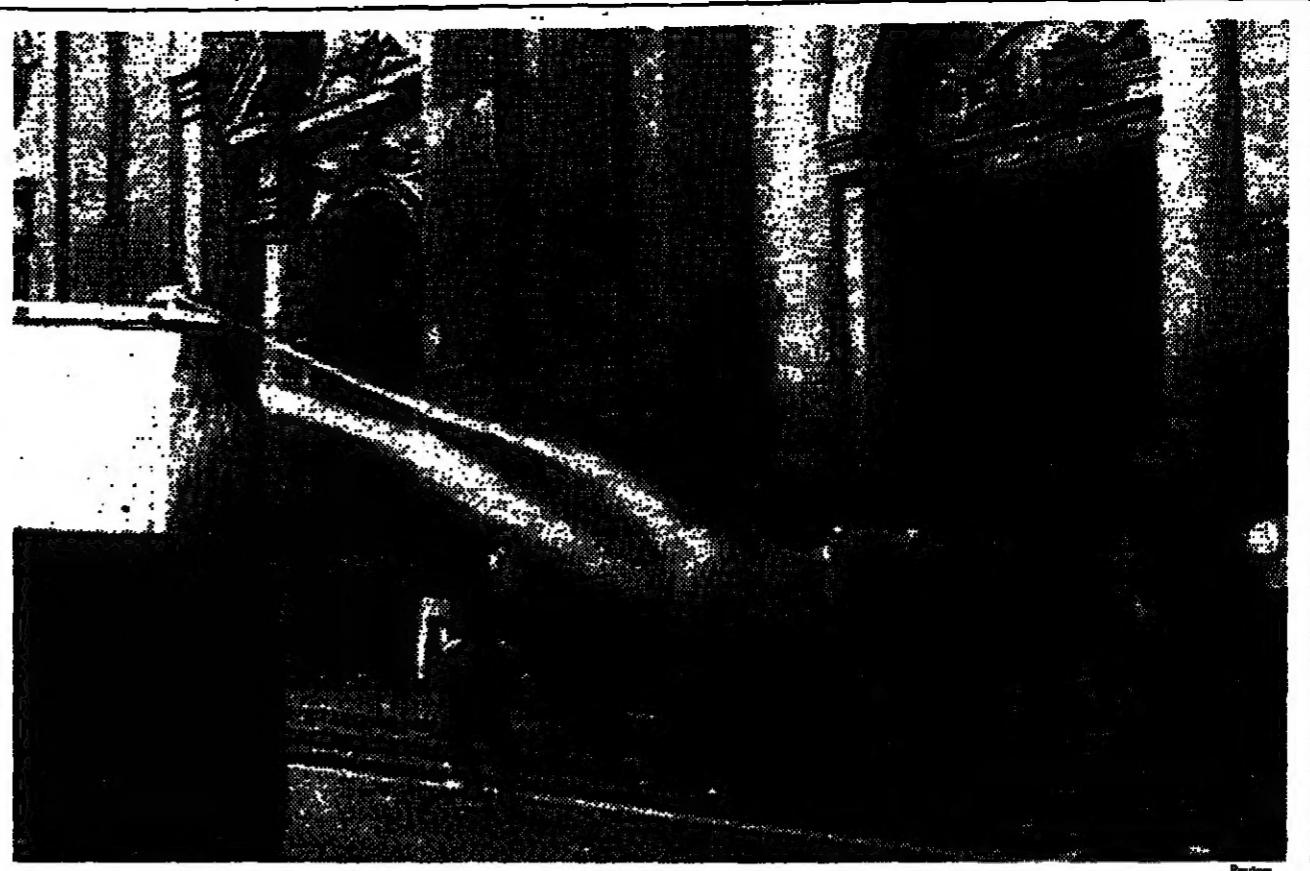
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SANTIAGO IN SANTIAGO — Protesters take refuge in Santiago's Roman Catholic cathedral as Chilean police used water cannons. A memorial Mass for former

President Eduardo Frei, who died three years ago, turned into a demonstration against the military government of General Augusto Pinochet by 3,000 people.

U.S. May Have Held Nazi Doctor, Papers Show

By Ralph Blumenthal
New York Times Service

TAIPEI — Taiwan has served notice that it is worried about the possibility that the United States will agree to sell naval equipment to China, and said its supporters will seek to block any such deal in the U.S. Congress.

Raymond S.H. Hoo, chairman of Taiwan's Coordination Council for North American Affairs, said Tuesday that recent reports that the United States will help modernize the Chinese Navy are "very serious." If such modernization is carried out, he said, "the military balance we have now" between China and Taiwan "will be disrupted."

Mr. Hoo pointed out that under U.S. law, any major weapons sales negotiated by the executive branch must still be approved by Congress. Asked whether a sale of naval equipment to China could be stopped in Congress, he replied, "Yes, I think so."

"I can say frankly, we have many friends in the Congress, both in the Democratic and Republican parties," said Mr. Hoo, whose council has been in charge of all dealings with the United States since 1979, when Washington broke diplomatic relations with Taiwan.

Earlier this month, on the eve of a visit to China by General John Vessey Jr., chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, newspaper reports from Washington said the United States and China had agreed upon a plan for sales of sonar equipment, gas turbines and other new technology to the Chinese Navy.

U.S. officials have said that no such deal on naval equipment has been completed, but acknowledged that discussions were taking place.

The proposed modernization of the Chinese Navy apparently is part of a broader arrangement on naval cooperation between the United States and China, which have both expressed concern about the build-up of the Soviet Union's naval forces in the Pacific.

Final details are being worked out on an agreement in principle to allow U.S. Navy ships to make port calls along the Chinese coast for the first time since 1949.

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Sir Arthur Bryant, 85, British Historian

LONDON (AP) — Sir Arthur Bryant, 85, the British historian, died Tuesday in Salisbury of cancer.

The law was approved Tuesday. President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, who was the head of the ruling three-man junta until the Nov. 4 election, proposed amnesty for the rebels in his inaugural address on Jan. 10.

Responding to the amnesty proposal, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the major rebel group, said

flight to Miami from Paraguay in 1979. Federal agents staked out the flight but Dr. Mengele, possibly arrested, never arrived.

There is no indication from the records disclosed that American authorities sought to use the information from the Canadians to track down the elusive fugitive or to advise the West German government, which has had a warrant outstanding for Dr. Mengele since 1959.

Other records indicate that Dr. Mengele applied to the Canadian Embassy in Buenos Aires for a Canadian visa in 1962 under a pseudonym and that the Canadians informed American intelligence officials of the attempt.

The last sightings of Dr. Mengele

were in Paraguay in the 1970s, but the government of Paraguay maintains he has left the country. However, Serge and Beate Klarsfeld, French Nazi-hunters who exposed Klaus Barbie in Bolivia, believe Dr. Mengele is still hiding in Paraguay.

Survivors of Auschwitz in the United States, Europe and Israel, including several sets of twins upon whom Dr. Mengele conducted pseudo-medical experiments, are to gather this weekend at the former death camp site in Poland to commemorate their liberation 40 years ago.

The newly disclosed documents

include a letter dated April 26, 1947, from Ben J.M. Gorby, a special agent of the U.S. Counter-Intelligence Corps in Germany, to the commanding officer of the 430th CIC detachment in Vienna.

Mr. Gorby wrote that his office

had received information that Dr. Mengele "has been arrested in Vienna."

An informant, he went on, "stated that to the best of his knowledge Dr. Mengele was arrested in the Zone of Germany," an apparently erroneous reference to Vienna, where the 430th unit was located. If the report were true, Mr. Gorby continued, Dr. Mengele

should be interrogated about the fate of approximately 20 Jewish children evacuated by him from Auschwitz in November 1944.

No response, if there was any, to the letter was released and the Wiesenthal Center said that all attempts to locate Mr. Gorby through the army had failed.

Another document suggesting

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Let the Youngsters In

The United Nations calls this the Year of Youth. Celebrations will reflect not pride in youth's achievements but shame for what it lacks: jobs and a place in organized society.

The crying need is to restore a sense of participation to the young. Currently they see themselves as victims of circumstances they did not create. Instead of feeling committed to society, they scarcely feel involved.

In the next couple of years or so the economic process will not create enough jobs to start solving the problem at best it will stop youth unemployment from getting worse in some countries. Most governments have still to concentrate on rooting out inflation, but within this limit there are useful things they can do to alleviate the worst aspects of enforced idleness and alienation.

The solution favored by many governments is to provide more technical training. This takes youth off the streets for a time, and people in training schemes do not enter the labor market. More positively, it can fit some of the jobless for vacancies that already exist but cannot be filled because the expertise, often quite elementary, is lacking. But for many this solution may be short-term only. It is hard to identify the sorts of training that will correspond to employers' needs a few years hence. There is a risk that the young will be channeled successively from unemployment to training and back to the dole.

More fundamentally, there is vast need to increase and upgrade the resources devoted to general education, so that youth can better apply itself to the changes and changes of technical life. Encouraging the teen-ager to stay longer in general education does more than simply take him off the streets. It increases his ability subsequently to acquire

skills in whatever the labor market may offer. But this takes time — and a great deal of money that governments currently lack.

Wage subsidies to encourage employers to take on more young workers can help. Employing an apparently useless young person may produce a valuable addition to the work force when experience has been gained. But again, it costs public money, and there is the danger that employers will simply use subsidized youth to replace older workers.

The latest fashion is called local employment initiatives. Local governments, firms and do-gooders identify and organize activities that can be run on something like a self-financing — perhaps profitable — basis. Local people know best the needs and possibilities of their areas. Local business can be quick to recognize the importance of social as well as private benefit, since the one helps the other. Local needs for cleaning up the environment and helping the sick and aged — or simply repairing lawn mowers — can be catered for. This may be a real instance in which supply creates effective demand.

Should help be automatic and unconditional, or only, as in Sweden, for those who join particular schemes? There may be a case against unconditional benefit; paying the young to do nothing can sap morale. But does the concept of conditional help risk leading to new versions of Hitler Youth?

Whether help is conditional or unconditional, governments should press on with a wide variety of experiments. Nobody knows how any of them will turn out. Economic engineering is like pushing an ox cart — it swings right or left unpredictably. This is the Year of the Ox, as well as of Youth.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Sakharov's Term Is Over

By September, according to information reaching Andrei Sakharov's relatives abroad, the Soviet scientist and dissident had endured a hunger strike of at least six or seven weeks, plus bouts of forced feeding and drugging, and was either threatening or conducting a new hunger strike. On Sept. 7, however, the family believes, he was returned to his apartment in Gorki and reunited with his wife, Yelena Bonner. He began to emerge from a condition of depression, and by November he was able and was allowed to discuss scientific work with visitors from the Academy of Sciences. He is now "probably in reasonable physical and mental condition, considering his recent ordeal and chronic medical problems," according to the emigre Kirovskii Press in New York.

Why the change in the Kremlin's handling of this brave and prickly symbol of conscience? The change coincides with the period when, we know now, the Kremlin was deciding to strike out for improved relations with the United States. It could not easily turn a new face westward while it was pushing one of its most distinguished citizens toward the grave. It is possible, of course, that the whole recent picture of improvement in the Sakharov circumstances is a KGB concoction. The link to Soviet foreign policy, however, seems plain. Hidden-camera photos of the Sakharovs were released in the West just as Mikhail

Gorbachov arrived in Britain in December. The Sakharovs have been permitted to exchange telegrams and mail with friends in Moscow and relatives abroad.

But the basic fact of the Sakharovs' isolation and vulnerability remains unchanged. They are still pawns of the regime, pinned in Gorki and removed from all of those whose independent word alone could establish their condition credibly. The Kremlin cannot expect people who care for the Sakharovs to be reassured as long as it continues to monopolize all information available about them.

Their status as pawns is cruelly underlined by the way they are being treated under Soviet law. Yelena Bonner, a sick woman, was tried and sentenced to five years of internal exile last August for "anti-Soviet activity" — her human rights work. Andrei Sakharov completed five years of exile — under Soviet law, the maximum term — in Gorki on Tuesday. But he was never sentenced, nor charged nor tried. If his detention now continues past this grim anniversary, he will be paying a harsher penalty outside the law than he would have paid if he had been tried and exiled under the law. Such is Soviet "justice."

Does not the Kremlin have the sense, even if it lacks the mercy, to let these much abused souls live out their lives where they please?

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Nimeiri Plays With Fire

What can one make of the erratic ways of Sudan's President Gaafar Nimeiri? Having done the decent thing in sheltering Jews fleeing Ethiopia, he insists that they cannot go directly to Israel, the one country that wants them. Having earned a reputation for moderation, he soils it by hanging a 76-year-old opponent and by chopping off the hands of thieves under a supposedly Islamic law he decreed in 1983.

Major General Nimeiri, it is plain, wants to be seen as a fierce, devout Moslem, at the risk of alienating Sudan's Christians or secular-minded Moslems. He has reasons. His good friend Anwar Sadat was struck down in Cairo by Islamic zealots, and a tide of fundamentalism surges around him, abetted by Libya's Colonel Moamer Qadhafi. But understanding President Nimeiri's jittery does not require condoning his ruthless and risky moves.

Coming to power after a military coup in 1969, General Nimeiri initially gave his huge country a rare interlude of social peace by ending a 17-year civil war. With some courage, he supported the Camp David agreement. But in the 1980s, as Sudan's economy crumbled and its debts soared, the country was further strained by a million refugees, most of them

from starving Ethiopia. Thus beset, President Nimeiri tightened military rule, divided the rebellious Christian south into three provinces and reconstituted fundamentalism.

He boasts that Khartoum is the safest city in Africa because his Islamic "trials," without right of appeal or counsel, order amputations.

And when an aging Moslem moderate was executed on a red steel scaffold last week, mobs shouted "Death to the enemy of God!"

This shout awakens grisly ghosts.

A century ago this week a holy warrior known as the Mahdi conquered Khartoum and murdered the British governor general, General Gordon, three days before a relief expedition arrived to save him. Sudan was bled by a religious war that opened it to foreign invasion. By playing to the same passions, President Nimeiri runs the risk of being consumed by them.

There are good reasons for the United States to open its purse to help Sudan feed and resettle a million refugees. But the arguments for security assistance to Khartoum grow progressively weaker as General Nimeiri plummets into his own holy war. It is time to say that in trying to lead the mob he has joined it.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FROM OUR JAN. 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Parisians Are Evicted by Flood

PARIS — With the Seine rising more rapidly than forecasted, and the waters spreading over several sections of Paris, the situation (on Jan. 24) is much more serious than was expected. The police have been compelled to drive several hundreds of persons from their homes, especially in the Anteuil district, and the Government has been appealed to for aid. With the continuation of the rain three bridges are reported to be in danger, the ponts des Arts, de l'Alma and de la Concorde. It is feared that any great accumulation of driftwood might weaken these spans. From the provinces, news of a most alarming character is being received. Bridges are being swept away and whole valleys being transformed into vast lakes. Many villages are cut off from communication.

1935: Japan Invades Inner Mongolia

PEIPING — For the first time since June 1933, when an armistice brought the Japanese invasion of China proper to an end, Japanese and Chinese troops were fighting in Northern China (on Jan. 24). Part of Japan's modernized and motorized army on the Asiatic Continent is driving through the Inner Mongolian province of Chahar on a twenty-five mile front, and despite sharp Chinese resistance is crushing all before it. The objective apparently is to grasp complete control of the vast area of Inner Mongolia, gateway to Outer Mongolia, which penetrates almost to the heart of Asia. The drive is being carried out according to the most modern conception of warfare, with mechanized units leading the surface attack and airplanes co-operating with armored cars.

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Underrating The Gipper Is a Mistake

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON — Underestimating of Ronald Reagan is an old story. In 1966, in his first campaign, he was compared unfavorably to Bonzo, a chimpanzee who had upstaged him in the movie "Bedtime for Bonzo."

The man who did the underestimating then was California's Governor Edmund G. Brown, who had the excuse of never having seen Mr. Reagan's campaign. Subsequently, Mr. Reagan was underestimated by California's dominant Democratic politician of the day, State Assembly Speaker Jesse Unruh, who proved a forerunner of House Speaker Tip O'Neill.

The underestimating has been bipartisan. Republican legislators in Sacramento were more contemptuous of Mr. Reagan than Mr. Unruh.

Gerald Ford refused to take Mr. Reagan seriously until it was almost too late. Late in 1975, several months after Mr. Reagan had formed a committee to defeat Mr. Ford that was "exploratory" in name only, an otherwise brainy Ford aide asked me whether Mr. Reagan really had the nerve to challenge a Republican president.

During the 1980 Iowa caucuses, one of President Jimmy Carter's ablest operatives expressed dismay that George Bush was on his way to victory there. The Carter side feared that Mr.



Bush would be the nominee and not Mr. Reagan.

Those of us in the media have underestimated Mr. Reagan even more than the politicians. Governor Brown's 1966 view of Mr. Reagan's vulnerability was widely shared in the press corps. Four years ago many of us confidently predicted that Mr. Reagan's tax-reduction plan was doomed in the Democratic House. Three years ago I wrote that the impact of the Reagan recession would cause him not to seek a second term.

Now here we go again. We have examined Mr. Reagan's deficit-reduction plan and found it insufficient. We wonder how the White House will function with a new chief of staff.

In Congress, even the strongest hawks have taken aim at Mr. Reagan's bloated defense budget. The orphan MX nuclear missile abandoned by its friends, faces a March burial. And it is doubtful if even the powers of the Great Communicator can resurrect U.S. aid to the anti-Sandinist rebels in Nicaragua. As many now see it, unless there is a major arms control agreement with the Soviets the best that Mr. Reagan can hope for is a draw with Congress if the economy holds in 1985, followed by Democratic capture of the Senate in 1986 and two years of semi-retirement featuring frequent trips to his ranch.



Maybe that is the way it will turn out. But just in case it doesn't, here are a few thoughts on why we so persistently underestimate a man who surely ranks as one of the century's most accomplished American political leaders.

The first thought is that we do not take Ronald Reagan seriously because he is not a politician in the accepted sense; he had a successful career before he entered political life and is totally uninterested in the details of politics. This is an asset that politicians tend to represent as a liability. Yet it enables Mr. Reagan to think in popular terms and be taken seriously by the many Americans who distrust political solutions. He is never dragged down by details because he is never involved in them. He is not held accountable for his personnel disasters because he is disengaged from the people who work for him.

Usually, Mr. Reagan keeps his eye on the ball. He has a sense of what he wants to achieve and where he wants to come out, both in negotiating and in historical terms. And he is willing to put aside his ideology in order to save it.

This security in terms of governance makes it possible for him to ignore the conventional wisdom of his advisers and economists. It was Mr. Reagan, not his inner circle, who refused to compromise on income tax reduction or defense in the first term and won because of what was then perceived as stubbornness.

The underestimation of Mr. Reagan feeds on itself. It is so easy to compile "Reaganisms" that leave one gasping, so easy to demonstrate gaps in his knowledge that expectations for Mr. Reagan are set extremely low. This makes a moderate success seem an extraordinary triumph.

Mr. Reagan understands this just as he understood four years ago that there was plenty of power left in a presidency supposedly undermined by Watergate and Vietnam. Isn't it time we stopped underestimating him?

The Washington Post.

The Family Of Europe Will Adapt

By Philip Geyelin

RUSSELS — It is easy enough to make fun of the performance and pretensions of the European Community. The reality falls far short of the great postwar vision of an economic United States of Europe.

The Community is still not much more than a customs union, easing trade among the 10 members. The remaining red tape and other encumbrances are formidable and costly. The lack of a common currency would be reason enough why Europe is failing seriously behind its American and Japanese competitors in the high technology race that is revolutionizing the industrialized world.

The nationalistic impulses that account for the Community's weaknesses are also a potential source of strength. Its members are all practicing democracies, responsive to profit motives, economic stagnation and crushing unemployment. Not only are they capable of decision-making collectively, when their interests coincide, but all the instruments are at hand: an "executive" European Council, a "legislative" European Parliament and the authorization in the 1957 Treaty of Rome.

All that has been lacking is a readiness to surrender sovereignty to some degree of supranational authority, and an awareness of the price the member states are paying and will increasingly pay to make good on the original promise. What are the odds now? At EC headquarters you get two answers. The first is: Don't hold your breath; this organization moves oh, so slowly. The second, firmly grounded on the Community's often torpid and sometimes turbulent history of painful progress, is more positive.

Opinion polls dwell on "Euro-pessimism." Economic experts say this has to do with "Euro-sclerosis." But the latest effort to capture the mood in a thoroughly mixed bag of EC member nations is called "Euro-realism" — a developing willingness, as one old hand puts it, to "face real issues and look for answers."

Now that does not raise noses, even in Europe. In the United States the mere mention of the EC is a room-emptier. Brief bulletins from the front report that the Europeans are at it again over the price of fish or turkeys or milk or who pays or doesn't pay a fair share of the bills. One hears of doors angrily slammed and resentfully reopened.

But observe that these are things families fight about — and that is the point. Over time the EC capitals have acquired not only the worst but the best habits of family life.

The Community has discovered, as well, the value of putting into practice, however imperfectly, Dean Acheson's principle, as he expressed it in 1952: "Peace is more than the absence of war." In this sense the Community's institutions can be considered to be as sound as Henry Kissinger used to call "structures for peace."

Far from splitting asunder or taking up arms as many of these 10 nations used to do by way of resolving differences, they recently agreed to broaden EC membership to include Spain and Portugal.

France so resented the Community's supranational tendencies that it withdrew from participation in 1965 for some months. But recently the French made available one of their most respected civil servants for the presidency of the Commission.

The British created the recent crisis over cost-sharing. But it was not Britain's case so much as the way Margaret Thatcher put it that made the battle so long and so embittering.

Farm subsidies have always been a problem, but a common agriculture policy may be now within reach.

The big challenge ahead is a common currency, for reasons that a Commission official summed up this way: "Don't tell me America would be better off if the dollar fluctuated between New York and Chicago. Like hell it would." He and others dream of the day when European entrepreneurs — and not just the big ones — can contemplate new ventures with unrestricted access to a market embracing a population of 270 million people. These experts believe that pressure from business, labor and farmers will make it happen.

Skeptics disagree. But my hunch is that when enough Europeans fully recognize the technological threat from abroad and are reminded that they have the means to do something about it in the Treaty of Rome, they will slowly do something about it.

Meanwhile, there is excitement in the day-to-day working together of once mortal enemies. "If you doubt the value of this organization," a longtime observer says, "think back over the last 40 years in Europe, and the previous 40."

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Why India Wanted Rajiv

The opinion column "Helping a Hindu Revolution to Stop at the Border" by Harish Khare (*Jan. 7*) is apt to mislead your readers grossly about the nature and

NYSE Most Actives									
Not available at press time									

Dow Jones Averages									
Not available at press time									

NYSE Index									
Previous High Low Close Today 2 P.M.									

Wednesday's NYSE 3 P.M.									
Buy Sales Vol. of 3 P.M. Prev. 3 P.M. vol. Prev. consolidated close									

AMEX Diaries									
Not available at press time									

NASDAQ Index									
Week High Low Close Ago Ago									

AMEX Most Actives									
Not available at press time									

NYSE Diaries									
Not available at press time									

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.									
Buy Sales Vol. of 3 P.M. Prev. 3 P.M. vol. Prev. consolidated close									

Wednesday's NYSE 3 P.M.									
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AMEX Diaries									
Not available at press time									

NASDAQ Index									
Week High Low Close Ago Ago									

AMEX Stock Index									
Prev. 3 P.M. vol. Today High Low Close 3 P.M. Close 2 P.M. Close 2 P.M. Close									

Rally on NYSE Seen Resuming

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange pushed higher late Wednesday as the boom in secondary stocks continued for the 13th consecutive session and blue-chip issues rejoined the parade.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 1.87 Tuesday, was up 6.62, 1,266.12 at hour 1:37.

Although prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

before the close. The Dow had gained 34 points Monday.

Advances led declines by a ratio of 5 to 3. Volume was about 107.6 million shares, down from 153 million in the like period Tuesday.

Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchanges issue.

Analysts said recent trading patterns provided evidence that the basic thrust of the stock market was toward higher ground.

Before the stock market opened, the Labor Department reported consumer prices were increasing 0.2 percent in December. For all of 1984, the inflation rate was 12.9 percent.

OPEC sources denied a Kuwaiti report that a cartel committee has decided to recommend lowering the group's benchmark crude oil price. A meeting of OPEC ministers is scheduled for Geneva next week.

American Express was higher at midday. AT&T was up a fraction on heavy volume.

AT&T was up a fraction on heavy volume.

Prospects for moderate economic growth against a background of moderate inflation and lower energy prices have helped push the stock market higher since the first of the year. Broad stock market averages hit all-time highs in the Tuesday session.

"We've got ourselves a strong market here, the fact that it slowed down in the last couple of days is nothing to be concerned about," said Keith Pinsonault of Underwood Neuhaus & Co., Houston.

Pointing to the string of consecutive sessions with advances topping declines and the move of the Dow industrials above the 1,240-1,250 area Monday, Mr. Pinsonault said it "suggests a very strong underpinning to the market."

Among basic problems, he sees a lack of cash by institutional. Also, investors are worried about the federal budget deficit and tax proposals. Some disappointments in corporate earnings reports are likely too, he said.

Hewlett Packard near the top of the active list and lower at midday.

Phillips Petroleum advanced in active trading. The stock rose 1/4 on heavy volume Tuesday, touching off speculation someone was trying to accumulate a position. J. Boone Pickens Jr. recently called off an attempt to gain control of Phillips.

Other oil issues were lower at midday including Exxon, Indiana Standard, Texaco, Chevron and Atlantic Richfield.

Southern Co. was off a fraction on heavy volume. A block of 600,000 shares crossed at 184.

American Express was higher at midday. AT&T was up a fraction on heavy volume.

AT&T was up a fraction on

AMEX High/Lows P.	9.11	Borrowing reports P. 9
NYSE rates	P. 6	F远期 rate notes P. 11
NYSE rates	P. 6	Gold markets P. 11
NYSE high/lows P.	P. 7	Interest rates P. 7
Corporate stocks	P. 12	Market summary P. 6
Corporate rates	P. 7	Options P. 8
Corporate rates	P. 8	OTC stock P. 11
Dividends	P. 8	Other markets P. 12

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1985

WALL STREET WATCH

Wall Street Slow to Match A Global Rise in Equities

By EDWARD ROHRBACH
International Herald Tribune

WITH Wall Street kicking up its heels now, has it finally decided to join the party? Major stock markets worldwide have been rising to new highs lately, and Geneva-based Capital International's world index, which combines the performances of all the principal exchanges, established a record this week.

Wall Street, in fact, has also touched a new high in its current surge, as measured by Capital International's U.S. index, which tracks the stock prices of 320 larger American companies.

"January is always a strong month for equities, especially in Europe," noted Nilly Sikorsky, a director of Capital International, which makes statistical surveys of world stock markets and manages funds for institutional investors.

She pointed out that exchanges in the Britain, West Germany, France and the Netherlands are all higher than they ever been, while Hong Kong stocks, up 13 percent, have enjoyed the biggest gain of all so far in 1985. Sweden is second, 8.6 percent higher already this year. Japanese stocks are also at their best levels ever.

But while other equity markets have been generally strong, Wall Street has lagged for the last 18 months, trading sideways as measured by prices of larger issues, and frustratingly lower for secondary stocks. Moreover, leadership has been capricious, whipping investors who have tried to pick winners or make up for losers.

Mrs. Sikorsky commented that Capital International's studies of 1,600 companies worldwide show U.S. stocks are "fairly close" in valuation now compared with non-U.S. companies. Both are selling at a price/earnings ratio of approximately 10 times 1984 profits, she said.

How well European stock markets perform in 1985, she believes, depends largely on whether government policies will "be geared to pick up economic steam" in the individual countries. "In view of the uncertainty there, plus where interest rates and the U.S. dollar are heading, they are likely to be analysts' markets in the year ahead, with good companies and good stocks more important than markets," she said.

ON the subject of the dollar, a crucial factor for foreigners investing on Wall Street, U.S. economist A. Gary Shilling observes, is that Europeans have all but given up attempting to predict its value versus other currencies.

"They've been so badly burned in the past by getting into the yen or Deutsche mark, particularly — or even shorting the dollar — that now they're not even trying to guess," he said. "The feeling is that it's high, but nobody wants to be a hero."

Mr. Shilling, who visited nine European countries in five days last week talking to leading money managers in conjunction with Alexander Brown & Sons, has been predicting a resurgent dollar since the summer of 1982. "And a whole host of factors remain to play strong," he asserted.

Stan Weinstein, editor of the Professional Tape Reader, cites the continuing strength of other exchanges as a principal reason for Wall Street remaining both poised to advance higher now and looking good long term.

"What's more, major stock exchanges never did get into trouble like the Dow Jones," he said. "That's more than partly why I never became too bearish on U.S. stocks this past year."

He maintains that there has always been a strong correlation among world markets, with non-American exchanges "giving a good warning when they top out to be cautious about Wall Street." He said he first noticed the phenomenon in 1973 and "you can find it in every major market move since."

Mr. Weinstein expects Wall Street to top 1,300 on the Dow after correcting slightly from its current level. "The non-believers will then become the believers," he declared.

Dana Stewart, technical analyst at Bear Stearns, adds: "It has

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Jan. 23, excluding fees.

Official findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 2 p.m.

	\$	£	DM	FF	NL	DKR	JPY	SEK	CHF	Yen
Asterdam	2.9825	4.07	112.97	24.55			5.67	134.00	114.25	1,000.00
Brussels(a)	3.6225	70.9552	107.5	2.55	2.223	17.715	—	32.75	32.75	1,000.00
Frankfurt	3.7129	3.851	12.00	3.25	1.624	1.621	4.99	10.95	10.95	1,000.00
London	3.7129	3.851	12.00	3.25	1.624	1.621	4.99	10.95	10.95	1,000.00
Milan	1.1215	1.1215	26.13	2.1670	0.924	0.924	30.703	72.65	2.075	262.15
New York(c)	1.1215	1.1215	26.13	2.1670	0.924	0.924	30.703	72.65	2.075	262.15
Paris	9.7165	62.8233	1.1215	0.924	0.924	0.924	3.985	63.75	2.075	254.14
Tokyo	2.6515	26.271	2.6515	2.6515	1.3285	1.3285	2.6515	2.6515	2.6515	2.6515
Zurich	2.6515	2.6515	2.6515	2.6515	1.3285	1.3285	2.6515	2.6515	2.6515	2.6515
1 USD	0.70	0.627	2.6515	2.6515	1.3285	1.3285	44.4466	1	57.21	177.795
1 SDR	0.747455	0.72117	2.6515	2.6515	1.3285	1.3285	44.4466	1	57.21	177.795

Fiat Profit Widened by 22.9% in '84

Prices Rise 4% In U.S. '84 Was 3d Year Of Moderation

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Consumer prices rose 4 percent in 1984, giving the United States its best three-year inflation rate since the late 1960s, the government reported Wednesday.

Last year's increase was only a slight deterioration from the 3.8-percent inflation rate of 1983. Prices had risen 3.9 percent in 1982.

A White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said the report showed that "we have frozen inflation in place for three straight years."

At the beginning of 1984, most analysts were predicting that prices would rise around 5 percent as the economy waged its second year of recovery from the recession.

Despite the strongest economic growth in three decades, however, inflation came in one percentage point below expectations.

Analysts are now predicting more price moderation in 1985.

"We don't really see any significant price increases in any of the categories," said Donald Ratajczak, head of the economic forecasting unit at Georgia State University. "The world trend in inflation is downward and our trend is even stronger because of the dollar."

Wednesday's report was the second round of good inflation news in four days.

On Tuesday, using a different method of calculation, the Commerce Department put last year's inflation rate at 3.7 percent.

Wednesday's Labor Department report said prices rose 0.2 percent in December, a gain that matched the increase in November and in three other months as the best of the year.

The Consumer Price Index stood at 315.5 in December, meaning that goods costing \$10 in 1967 would have cost \$31.55 last month.

For the three years ending in 1984, consumer prices were up 12.1 percent, the best showing since prices rose 11.5 percent in 1966-68.

As recently as 1980 prices soared 12.4 percent in one year, ending with a 13.3-percent jump in 1979 as the Iranian revolution sent oil markets into turmoil, creating gasoline shortages around the world.

Since then, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has fallen on hard times as importing nations adopted conservation measures and OPEC began to face increased competition from countries such as Britain that don't belong to the cartel.

As the conflicting reports circulated, oil industry analysts said the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries no longer appeared strongly committed to defending its \$2-a-barrel standard for Arab oil.

OPEC's deputy secretary general denied the reports, however, and was quoted as saying that the committee did not discuss the price of the reference grade at its recent meeting in Saudi Arabia.

In the conflicting reports circulated, oil industry analysts said the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries no longer appeared strongly committed to defending its \$2-a-barrel standard for Arab oil.

Company officials would not comment.

Britain, which is still buying oil from North Sea producers at the official price, has been studying a change to a pricing formula more closely tied to spot markets but has so far put off a decision.

Earlier Wednesday, knowledgeable oil industry sources in Saudi Arabia, who spoke on condition that they not be identified, said that a recommendation prepared for Monday's OPEC meeting in Geneva proposes cutting the price of Arabian light to \$28 a barrel.

Kuwait's news agency later quoted an unidentified OPEC official as confirming the proposed \$28 a barrel.

Reports in two newspapers in Saudi Arabia said the OPEC committee had proposed reducing the price gap between Arabian light and Arab heavy oils to under \$2 from the current differential of \$2.50.

That led to some reports of a cut in the benchmark price to \$26.30, the current price of Arabian heavy oil.

Meanwhile, West Texas intermediate, the major U.S. grade of crude, was quoted at \$25.10 on the spot market, off 30 cents from Tuesday as it hovered at levels last seen five years ago.

Pressure on OPEC continued to come from outside the cartel.

Oil industry sources in Europe, who spoke on condition that they not be identified, said Wednesday

Debating Cost of Being Canadian

Fearfully, Ottawa Studies Closer Ties With U.S.

By Douglas Martin
New York Times Service

TORONTO — If there were no border between the United States and Canada, economists point out, the consequent tariff reductions could cut the cost of living in Canada by as much as 10 percent and the price of some shoes and clothing by a fifth.

But to many Canadians, the savings would not be worth it.

"We always paid a higher price for being Canadian," said Jack Granatstein, a historian at York University in Toronto.

"People were willing to pay that price because we didn't want to be Americans."

This attitude was buttressed by the fear that, without tariff protection, Canadian producers would be unable to compete with much larger U.S. companies.

Now, the Progressive Conservative government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, which took office late last year, is studying a large-scale liberalization of trade between Canada and the United States. Even though the thinking stops well short of any customs union or "common market," the topic is so sensitive in Ottawa's bureaucracy that one official calls it "a political black hole."

The thought is that to survive in the increasingly competitive world of international trade, Canadian enterprises need to be as big and as efficient as their American competitors.

As it stands, the debate is beginning here over the nature of the world's largest economic partnership, with two-way trade estimated at \$120 billion (90.9 million Canadian dollars) last year. At issue is whether Canada



Pierre Elliott Trudeau



Brian Mulroney

will emphasize nationalist concerns or move to a broader, more continental vision. It is a debate that finds echoes through the history of this nation.

Canada's first prime minister won election in the 19th century by backing tariffs. His imposition of them is still called "the National Policy," and the Liberal Party sank to defeat in 1911 by advocating free trade. That effectively removed the topic from political discussion.

But the increasingly competitive nature of world trade, exacerbated by protectionist moves in many countries, may have changed the political equation, altering the nature of the generation-old discussion.

"Any of the major industrial countries have a substantial domestic market and we don't," said Rowland C. Frazee, chairman of the Royal Bank of Canada. "If this country is going to continue to prosper, it's going to have to be more involved with trade, especially with the United States."

The "only option," Mr. Frazee warns, is free trade. Otherwise,

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

Reports About OPEC Push Down Oil Prices

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Oil prices fell in the open market Wednesday as reports surfaced that an OPEC committee had recommended a reduction of \$1 to \$2.50 a barrel in the cartel's benchmark price for crude oil.

Company officials would not comment.

Britain, which is still buying oil from North Sea producers at the official price, has been studying a change to a pricing formula more closely tied to spot markets but has so far put off a decision.

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Apple Unveils 2 Products in Office System

The Associated Press

SAN JOSE, California — Apple Computer Inc., stepping up its effort to challenge International Business Machines Corp. in the business market, introduced Wednesday a networking system that allows up to 32 of Apple's Macintosh personal computers to share information.

Company officials would not comment.

Britain, which is still buying oil from North Sea producers at the

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Korea's Hyundai Preparing to Enter U.S. Market

By James Risen
Los Angeles Times Service

DETROIT — Hyundai Motor Corp., aiming to become the first Korean automaker to enter the U.S. market, reportedly is planning to open a U.S. sales and marketing headquarters in time to introduce its first models here next fall.

Hyundai, which began selling its small cars in Canada last year, has already hired several top executives from Toyota Motor Co.'s U.S. sales arm to staff its own new U.S. operations, a Toyota spokesman confirmed Tuesday.

Although Hyundai refused to comment, Automotive News, an industry trade publication, said in its Jan. 21 edition that the company plans to announce the formation of its U.S. unit next weekend at the National Automobile Dealers Ass-

sociation convention in San Francisco.

The magazine also said that Hyundai expects to sell 100,000 cars in its first year in the United States.

Hyundai has hired Max Jamieson, a former Toyota executive in the United States, to run its new U.S. arm out of offices in Garden Grove in Southern California, a Toyota spokesman said. Mr. Jamieson could not be reached for comment.

At least two other top Toyota executives have also been lured away from Toyota's U.S. headquarters in Torrance, California, to join Hyundai, the Toyota spokesman said.

It was not clear, however, how soon the Garden Grove offices will be opened.

Hyundai's move into the United States could signal the beginning of a Korean invasion of the U.S. car market.

General Motors Corp. has already formed a joint venture with South Korea's Daewoo Group to build cars in South Korea for export to the United States beginning in the 1987 model year. Chrysler Corp. has been negotiating with the Samsung Group, another big South Korean company, in an effort to form a joint venture of its own.

Although South Korea's auto industry is still tiny by U.S. or Japanese standards, the nation's cheap labor force makes it an attractive source of inexpensive cars and trucks for U.S. car companies trying to compete with the Japanese.

At the same time, independent

Korean automakers such as Hyundai now have an opportunity to penetrate the U.S. market while their larger Japanese rivals remain hindered by restrictions on their exports to the United States.

In Canada, in fact, Hyundai's low-priced Pony subcompact has already become an instant success, with sales of more than 25,000 in its first year in the country. Last week, Hyundai introduced its second model in Canada, a four-door compact called the Stellar.

The United States and Canada are wide-open markets for Korean auto imports. But if Hyundai and other Korean companies begin to make a dent in the U.S. market, pressure could build in Washington and Detroit to place South Korea under the kind of limits that now cover the Japanese.

Racial Shares Lose After Poor Forecast

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Shares of Racial Electronics PLC plunged Wednesday after the company warned that results for the year ending March 31 would be "substantially below" expectations.

The warning came as Racial reported that pretax profit for the first half, which ended Oct. 12, slipped 3.2 percent from a year earlier to £47.2 million (\$53 million) on sales of £449.5 million, up 17 percent. The first-half figures were about in line with expectations, but the dismal forecast sent Racial shares down 48 pence to close at 240 pence apiece.

An analysis began slashing their forecasts for full-year pretax profit. At Grievson, Grant & Co., John Tysoe reduced his by £20 million to £135 million, compared with £119.2 million last year.

Mr. Tysoe said that about 60 percent of this year's expected profit improvement would stem from Clubb & Son, a maker of locks and other security devices acquired by Racial last October. Thus, he said, Racial's underlying performance is "not that impressive."

Racial blamed the setback mainly on problems at its California-based Racial-Vadic unit, a maker of low-speed modems, which are used to help transmit data between computers.

Sir Ernest Harrison, Racial's chairman, said Racial-Vadic introduced a modem for use with microcomputers late in 1984, just as the market for such computers "wept through the floor."

In addition, microchip-design problems have delayed the introduction of other new modems by more than a year. The result, Sir Ernest said, is a reduction of £15 million in expected profit for the year.

But he reported that improvement in such areas as military radio equipment, radar and avionics, spending on Racial's new mobile-telephone business reduced profit by £5.4 million in the half, but Sir Ernest predicted that the operations would be highly profitable by the late 1980s.

Wall Street Lags Upturn

(Continued from Page 7) always been reinforcing to have stock markets around the world traveling in the same direction."

If some exchanges are doing substantially better than others, they tend to siphon off investment funds, he explained, "but with so much unanimity as now exists, the effect is to create general confidence."

Mr. Stewart is very bullish toward Wall Street, too, assuring that "it's just a matter of time" before new highs are achieved on the Dow.

"The path of least resistance now for Wall Street is up rather than down," he said. "All setbacks will be brief and well-controlled."

However, Mayri Voule, managing director of Capital Management, a Paris-based investment firm which specializes in individual accounts, said Wall Street is currently giving her "an awful feeling of déjà vu."

The purpose is to identify the sectors of U.S. industry that might benefit from liberalized trade. Moreover, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and other U.S. business interests are lobbying for bilateral trade liberalization.

Government officials in both nations suggest that President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Mulroney will likely endorse the idea of an agreement on free trade when Mr. Reagan visits Quebec City on March 17.

She compared it with the panicky upswing early in January 1984, a surge led by big institutional investors, which collapsed after a few weeks of high-volume trading.

Just as for last year, the main challenge on Wall Street in 1985 will be to avoid making costly mistakes in picking stocks, she said.

J.S. issues comprise only 15 percent of her equity portfolio, with only "special U.S.-type" quality as potential purchases. She named Jostens, American Family and Bolt Beranek & Newman.

India to Export More Jute

NEW DELHI — India expects to export 275,000 metric tons of jute goods during the season ending in June 1985, up from 233,500 tons in the year-earlier period.

COMPANY NOTES

Advanced Micro Devices Inc. has announced plans to build a plant near Dublin for making wafers, or disks containing a large number of computer chips. The building, in Greystones, Ireland, will cost an estimated \$186 million (189.7 Irish pounds).

CIT-Alcatel of France and Chinese authorities have signed a contract worth about 500 million francs (\$51.5 million) calling for CIT-Alcatel to supply 14 of its E10B telephone exchanges for Beijing, a company spokesman said. The capacity of the exchanges will be 100,000 lines. CIT-Alcatel will also supply 180 kilometers (111.5 miles) of fiber-optic cables to connect the exchanges.

Cabir Corp., a group involved in food and military orders, said it has ended talks on the possible sale of its 76-percent interest in Isaly Co., a food company, because it had not obtained acceptable offers. It also said that Isaly will acquire Cabir's interests in British oil and real-estate development companies.

Convergent Technologies Inc., the troubled Silicon Valley computer maker, said it will take a series of charges against fourth-

quarter earnings, giving it a loss of an estimated \$10 million for the year. Convergent thus would report a loss of about \$11.9 million for all of 1984, on sales of about \$350 million.

Dee Corp.'s bid for Booker McConnell PLC, an engineering and food-distribution group, is not against the public interest, the British Monopolies Commission said.

Dee's plans, however, were not known, as the food retailer's bid, valued at about £233 million (\$262 million), lapsed automatically when it was referred to the commission.

Dome Petroleum Ltd. has announced the filing of an amended prospectus in the United States and Canada for its proposed issue of \$27.1 million of common shares.

The share price will be based on a formula to be agreed on between Dome and its lenders.

First City Financial Corp., a unit of Vancouver's First City Capital Corp. and an affiliate, First City Securities Inc., and A.H. Robins Co. have bought Brillton Iron Works from Beatrice Cos. for \$32.48 million, First City said.

Lockheed Corp. said it has tentatively agreed to buy Metier Man-

UT Corp. Posts Higher Earnings In Quarter, Year

Reuters

HARTFORD, Connecticut — United Technologies Corp. said Wednesday that a major cost-reduction program, increased productivity and higher volume in most of its units contributed to higher net income for the fourth quarter and year.

The company, a diversified high-technology concern, said fourth-quarter net income rose to \$149.8 million, or \$1.10 a share, fully diluted, from \$138.1 million, or \$1.01 a share, in 1983.

Revenues rose to \$16.3 billion from \$14.7 billion.

United Technologies said earnings for the year rose to \$645 million, or \$4.70 a share fully diluted, from \$509.2 million, or \$3.74 a share in 1983.

Revenues rose to \$16.3 billion from \$14.7 billion.

The specialist business has become much more risk oriented, said John Phelan, chairman of the stock exchange and formerly a specialist. "It needs more capital to grow."

The company said improved demand from the automotive and buildings-construction industries helped sales at its Carrier air-conditioning, Otis elevator, Essex wire and cable, Imron automotive paint and Hamilton Standard electronic-controls units.

Monsanto Co., in reaction to the gas leak that killed more than 2,000 people last month in Bhopal, India, said it will disclose more information to the public on potential chemical plant hazards. It said it will make the information, which it now shares with its employees, available to officials, the media and citizens' groups.

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. said it offering holders of Sterling Guarantee Trust warrants the right to subscribe to P&O warrants following a recent increase in Sterling's deferred stock.

Moats, Minstrel & Smith, a privately-held computer group of five companies, for \$100 million to \$130 million in cash. Moats, whose revenues this fiscal year are expected to be about \$80 million, developed and marketed Artemis, a computer-aided project management system.

Mellon Bank Corp. said that the U.S. Comptroller of the Currency has approved its application to establish a consumer bank in Dallas. Mellon still needs Federal Reserve Board approval for the bank, which would be authorized to provide deposit-taking, trust services and consumer and mortgage lending.

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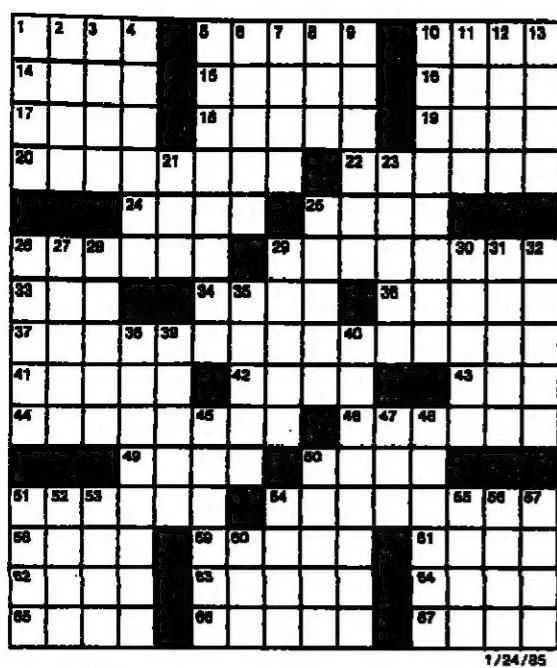
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First City Financial Corp., a unit of Vancouver



ACROSS

- 1 Narrated
- 5 Sheepfolds
- 10 Squint.
- 14 Leon's love
- 15 City near Kobe
- 16 Longfellow's bell town
- 17 Gnomish, in a way
- 18 Oscar winner: 1988
- 19 Havo:
- 20 Battologizes
- 22 Dorn topic
- 24 Beyond
- 25 Frat topic
- 26 Cudgels
- 29 British orderly
- 33 Azimuth
- 34 Strikebreaker
- 36 Clashed
- 37 Snail's motto
- 41 Bristles
- 42 Parrot
- 43 Diminutive suffix
- 44 Imply
- 46 Gone, at Logan
- 48 Tommy of the theater
- 50 Deliver a haymaker
- 51 Gust
- 54 Game fish
- 58 Be tested

DOWN

- 1 Actor Jacques
- 2 Skip
- 3 Like an eremite
- 4 Decay in a forest
- 5 Italian
- 6 Wicker
- 7 Hebrew letters
- 8 Duke
- 9 Ellington's Ellington's
- 10 Fa la a.g.
- 11 Castle of Trivia
- 12 Banshee's ballywack
- 13 "Lair" of two Beers
- 21 Harriman nickname
- 60 ——nod (show drawiness)
- 23 Let

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'LL CALL YA BACK, JOEY. LOOKS LIKE WE'RE GONNA BE DISCONNECTED!"

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Hern Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ELZAH

UBOAT

BONGIB

SEEVID

Now arrange the circled letters to form the answer, as directed by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: SOAPY CHAFÉ TURGID POLITE

Answer: What were the prospects of departure during the big blizzard? —UP IN THE AIR

WEATHER

EUROPE

Austria

Belgium

Denmark

Finland

France

Germany

Iceland

Italy

Latvia

Lithuania

Norway

Portugal

Spain

Sweden

Switzerland

United Kingdom

Yugoslavia

ASIA

Bahrain

China

Hong Kong

India

Indonesia

Iran

Israel

Japan

Korea

Lebanon

Malaysia

Mongolia

Myanmar

Pakistan

Philippines

Russia

Singapore

Taiwan

Thailand

Vietnam

Yemen

Zimbabwe

MIDDLE EAST

Afghanistan

Algeria

Bahrain

Democracy

Egypt

Iran

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Lybia

Morocco

Oman

Palestine

Qatar

Saudi Arabia

Syria

Tunisia

Yemen

AMERICA

Argentina

Bolivia

Brazil

Chile

Colombia

Costa Rica

Ecuador

French Guiana

Greece

Honduras

Argentina

SPORTS

Three Stars of the 1970s — Namath, Staubach, Simpson — Are Voted Into NFL Hall of Fame

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CANTON, Ohio — Quarterbacks Joe Namath and Roger Staubach, running back O.J. Simpson, old-timer Frank Gatski and National Football League Commissioner Pete Rozelle have been named to the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

Pete Elliott, the shrine's executive director, announced Tuesday that the five will be inducted into the Hall of Fame Aug. 3, before the NFL's first 1985 exhibition game between the Houston Oilers and New York Giants. Their selections increase the Hall's membership to 128.

The five were chosen from an original list of 15 finalists which had been cut to seven last week. Failing to make it were running back Paul Hornung and quarterback Franz Tarkenton from the 1960s.

Simpson and Staubach were selected in their first year of eligibility, five seasons after their retirements in 1979. Old-timers must have left the sport before 1960.

They are the first Heisman Trophy winners to be elected to the Hall. Staubach won the award for the year's best college player in 1963 at Navy while Simpson won at Southern California in 1968.

"I'm very proud and thrilled," said former New York Jet quarter-

back Namath, who ended his 13-year career in 1977, when he played for the Los Angeles Rams.

"I'd like to congratulate the others, too. I'm just sorry Fran didn't make it again. He certainly had the stars."

Tarkenton holds several league passing records, including most attempts (6,467), completions (3,686), yards (47,003) and touchdowns (342).

Namath, 41, once described by his Alabama coach, Bear Bryant, as "the greatest athlete I ever coached," may not have matched Tarkenton's statistics, but his flamboyant style was regarded as a key factor enabling the old American Football League to win a merger with the NFL in 1966.

A celebrity from the moment he signed a then-startling \$400,000 contract with the Jets in 1965, Broadway Joe, as Namath was soon known, became the AFL's rookie of the year. Two seasons later, he became the first quarterback to pass for more than 4,000 yards in a season.

He elevated himself to a football legend in January 1969, when he publicly guaranteed that the Jets would defeat the heavily favored Baltimore Colts in Super Bowl III. With his prediction having produced ridicule around the country, he proceeded to lead the Jets to a 16-7 victory.

Namath, who was plagued by knee problems throughout his career, had 1,836 pass completions for 27,663 yards and 173 touchowns.

He is the first New York Jet player named to the Hall. His Jet coach, Webb Ewbank, was elected in 1978.

Staubach, who completed 1,685 of 2,958 passes for 22,700 yards and 153 touchdowns, called his selection "the greatest honor of my career." The winner of the 1963 Heisman as a junior at Navy, he did not begin his pro career until after he had served four years on active duty, including a stint in Vietnam.

In a nine-year period, Staubach played in six National Football Conference title games, leading the Cowboys to four victories and triumphs in Super Bowls VI and XII. His career pass rating of 83.4 was the highest in NFL history when he quit in 1979.

"I'm thrilled to be included with players like Joe and Roger," said Simpson, who had a spectacular NFL career that included four rushing titles, five consecutive 1,000-yard seasons and five Pro Bowl selections.

"Now there's nothing missing in my career," said the 37-year-old Simpson, who accounted for 11,236 yards on the ground in his 11 seasons with the Buffalo Bills and San Francisco 49ers. "I feel like it's invincible for the \$30 million the city had to spend to keep the Eagles."

Sen. Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, plans another bill that would give the NFL an antitrust exemption to stop its teams from moving.

They range from giving the National Football League more authority to control franchise shifts to blocking all major-league teams from moving without government approval.

The most far-reaching measure, the Professional Sports Team Community Protection Act, would have the Commerce Department set up an arbitration panel to regulate franchise shifts in baseball, football, basketball and hockey.

A team would have to demonstrate that it had an inadequate stadium and had been losing money for several years.

To be introduced next week by Senator Slade Gorton, Republican

of Washington, and several colleagues, the bill has an added twist. It would require pro baseball to expand by two teams and pro football by four, two of which would be mandated for Baltimore and Oakland, California.

"Everyone who represents a city that has a franchise favors this," Gorton said. "But every member who represents Phoenix or Louisville and wants to get a franchise is hurt by stability, because there's no longer a city they can raid."

But skeptics say pressure may build to award franchises to all 435 congressional districts.

The major sports leagues have mounted a strong defense against some of the legislation, although the NFL favors legislation to allow the league to make the decisions.

"These are essentially business judgments," said attorney Paul Tagliabue of Covington & Burling, one of several Washington lawyers who represent the NFL. "We just don't want Congress telling us where teams can play."

Congress also is under pressure from have-not communities looking for major-league sports to spur economic development. Cities from Buffalo to Tampa are spending as much as \$80 million on baseball stadiums in hopes that a new team will boost tourism and improve their images.

The latest franchise shifts began when Al Davis defied the NFL and moved his Oakland Raiders to Los Angeles in 1982. The NFL sued, but a federal appeals court ruled the league with a \$50-million judgment, saying it had violated antitrust laws by requiring that three-quarters of the club owners approve any relocation.

The ruling turned the league into an idle spectator while Robert Irvin moved the Baltimore Colts to Indianapolis. City officials, not the NFL, persuaded the Philadelphia Eagles not to leave for Phoenix.

It wasn't long before Senators Pete Wilson, Republican of California, Charles McC. Mathias, Republican of Maryland, and Arlen Specter, Republican of Philadelphia, became increasingly interested in the issue.

Specter has introduced a bill that would force the NFL to restrict franchise shifts and to repay Phila-



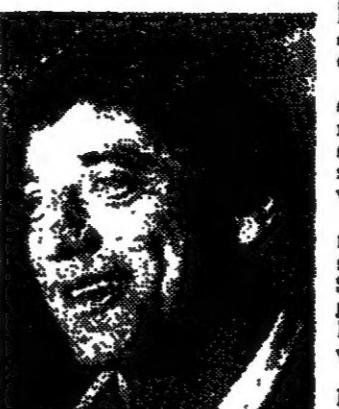
O.J. Simpson



Roger Staubach



Pete Rozelle



Joe Namath

Congress to Shift From Deficit to Defecting Teams

Lawmakers Considering at Least 5 Bills to Prevent Clubs From Quitting Cities

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — Edwin Moses, the two-time Olympic champion in the men's 400-meter intermediate hurdles, pleaded not guilty Tuesday to charges of soliciting sex for money from an undercover female police officer.

Moses was not present at the Municipal Court arraignment. The trial was scheduled for Feb. 8.

Moses, 29, was charged only with solicitation of an act of prostitution. Mike Wilkinson, deputy city attorney said. He said a second count of possession of less than an ounce of marijuana was dropped because the amount was so small.

Spokesmen for Moses said that the world record holder, who is unbeaten in 109 consecutive races since August 1977, does not use drugs, and said the marijuana — found in a small film canister — could have been left by others who had been in the car recently.

SCOREBOARD

Hockey**NHL Standings**

WALES CONFERENCE		PATRIOT DIVISION		EAST		CENTRAL DIVISION		WESTERN CONFERENCE		MIDWEST DIVISION		SOUTHERN CONFERENCE		PACIFIC DIVISION		TUESDAY'S RESULTS				
W	L	T	PF	GF	GA	W	L	PF	GF	GA	W	L	PF	GF	W	L	PF	GF		
Washington	28	12	7	43	198	Cards	77	23	43	142	Boston	34	7	29	142	Denver	15	17	34	147
Pittsburgh	28	12	6	42	197	Cavaliers	77	23	43	142	Philadelphia	34	7	29	142	Seattle	24	19	56	139
New York	25	15	6	36	192	Red Wings	75	21	45	142	Washington	34	19	22	142	Phoenix	24	19	56	139
Pittsburgh	18	22	4	40	142	Islanders	75	21	45	142	New Jersey	19	22	42	142	Atlanta	14	29	34	141
NY Rangers	15	22	8	38	145	Islanders	75	21	45	142	Lehman	15	25	5	151	Chicago	14	29	34	141
New Jersey	15	25	5	35	157	Montreal	75	21	45	142	Montgomery	15	25	5	157	Minnesota	14	29	34	141
Montreal	15	25	5	35	157	Montreal	75	21	45	142	Montreal	15	25	5	157	San Diego	14	29	34	141
Buffalo	21	12	12	34	146	Montreal	75	21	45	142	Montreal	15	25	5	157	San Jose	14	29	34	141
Quebec	22	18	7	31	161	Montreal	75	21	45	142	Montreal	15	25	5	157	San Jose	14	29	34	141
Boston	21	19	7	49	167	Montreal	75	21	45	142	Montreal	15	25	5	157	Montreal	14	29	34	141
Hartford	14	22	5	37	149	Montreal	75	21	45	142	Montreal	15	25	5	157	Montreal	14	29	34	141
St. Louis	19	18	8	46	166	Montreal	75	21	45	142	Montreal	15	25	5	157	Montreal	14	29	34	141
Chicago	21	12	3	45	168	Montreal	75	21	45	142	Montreal	15	25	5	157	Montreal	14	29	34	141
Minneapolis	14	24	6	36	171	Montreal	75	21	45	142	Montreal	15	25	5	157	Montreal	14	29	34	141
Detroit	14	24	6	36	171	Montreal	75	21	45	142	Montreal	15	25	5	157	Montreal	14	29	34	141
Toronto	14	24	6	36	171	Montreal	75	21	45	142	Montreal	15	25	5	157	Montreal	14	29	34	141
Montreal	14	24	6	36	171	Montreal	75	21	45	142	Montreal	15	25	5	157	Montreal	14	29	34	141
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